





AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR  
CHINA.

ing transferred from one part to the other and also, let us say, to Tientsin, so that it should be brought within easy reach of the whole of the seaboard of the Chinese empire. It might be worth while, therefore, for the promoters to consider whether the building to be used for the purposes of the Exhibition might not be of such construction as would admit of its being readily detached into several parts and removed from one place to another as might be deemed desirable.

TRADE STATISTICS WANTED FOR  
HONGKONG.

Hoï-hoi Customs district. I have no doubt that Mr. Majesty's Consul at Kiamphoon has already brought the matter to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs at Hongkong, and that the latter has caused *Dafila* and H.M.S. *Albatross* to occur in my list as errors on the necessity which existed for lightening and buying the Hainan Straits, and gave a list of vessels which had come to grief in that vicinity. Mr. ALLEN's remarks ought to have the effect of drawing farther attention to this important subject, and if it be the case that the Customs authorities have not officially brought the matter to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs there it is possible the matter may be in a more forward state than we had supposed; but the late Mr. WATKINS, who acted as Commissioner at Hoï-hoi last year, makes no mention of any steps having been taken in this direction, and it is therefore a long time since the *Expedient* remarks on the difficulties of navigation as follows:—"The Hainan Straits present many difficulties to the mariner. The Suction rocks jut not from the Head to a considerable distance, and buoys are numerous, and currents strong and variable." The necessity for properly marking the Straits has been so forcibly demonstrated by the number of accidents that have occurred, and the work ought to be no longer delayed.

LAWLESSNESS IN KWANGTUNG.

The statement of the Provincial Judge of Canton gives a vivid picture of the condition of disorder existing in Kwangtung. Clan fights are of frequent occurrence and are attended with incendiarism, murder, and pillage. Open resistance is offered to the troops sent to restore order, and even the highways are blocked. In Hongkong we are accustomed to ascribe anything in the nature of a riot to the mob, and to the mob we have no doubt ascribed the cause of the recent disturbances. It is not, however, so easily, though the connection does not always clearly appear. It is worthy of note that the Provincial Judge does not once mention secret societies as being amongst the causes of the disorder he describes, but attributes it solely to the control exercised by the heads of clans over the other members, who follow their leaders in doing evil, and their elders in doing good. The most trifling matters in Hongkong no less than in the neighbouring provinces, the mass of the Chinese population is under the domination of head men, the persons hailing from each district having their own separate organisation. That the Triad Society is a mischievous body there can be no doubt, but in ascribing to it all the disorders that are in progress, we are, in effect, saying that the Triad Society is the cause of the true sient. According to the Provincial Treasurer, "though nominally the fight is between the two clans at enmity, it is, as a matter of fact, waged by local ruffians, salt smugglers, pirates and a certain class of vagrant desperadoes versed in the use of the 'long musket' who are hired by each side for the occasion." It is, in which case, the cause of the disturbance is not the Triad Society, but some of the outriders that have occurred in Hongkong, except that the use of the "long musket" has happily not figured largely in our local conflicts. The remedy the Canton Judge suggests for the state of things he describes is "in brief, the issue of powers to the authorities to inflict summary decapitation on persons guilty of crimes of the most heinous kind, irrespective of the fact whether they are principals or accessories, and, in the event of resistance to authority being displayed, to hold the officials free from blame for any persons that may be killed in the struggle. Lastly, that no penalties shall be inflicted upon the local authorities who honestly report the occurrence of faction fights in their districts, and that no summary decapitation has been granted, and are applied not only in cases of clan fights, but for other crimes, as witness the recent executions at Kowloon. This summary decapitation is not a method which can be employed for the repression of disorder under our more humane laws, but the state-ment of the Provincial Judge shows clearly that in dealing with the diseases of which a large part of the population of Hongkong is made up severity is not firmness in the administration of the laws are essentially requisite. It is commonly supposed that the Chinese are by nature a law-abiding race, and that when disturbances break out it is owing to some fault in the Government. Of this the Provincial Judge shows clearly that the following description by the Provincial Judge of the people of the neighbouring province shows that they are an exception to the rule:—"The people of the Canton province are by nature violent and choleric, and for an angry look, some petty grievance, or a trifling dispute about land, they will throw refuse to fight for their own against the law. They are not only ready to fight for a legal designation of their dispute." Such are the people whom the Hongkong Government has to deal with.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PIECE  
GOODS IN CHINA.

The rapid rush into iron and steel in China, and the American drills and sheetings has been frequently commented upon of late years. The attention of English manufacturers has been attracted, and they have been called to the matter, and if they care to retain their hold on Eastern markets they will do well to pay more heed to the progress of the Chinese iron industry. On the trade, T. Austin M. Commissioner of Customs, writes to the *Standard* as follows:—  
"DETENTING says:—'I have once more to note the remarkable increase in the importation of American sheetings; these in 1885 have been 46 per cent. more in quantity than in the previous year, which itself showed an advance of 34 per cent. on the year 1883. The same name has remained stationary at 226,000 pieces—the thirtieth part only of the American import—states of things which ought to afford some practical lessons to our manufacturers.' At Guefoo, too, a large increase is recorded in the import of American sheetings, the figures being 102,365 pieces in 1885 compared with 102,035 pieces in 1884. It is true that there was also an increase in the import of English sheetings at this port, the quantity being 76,475 pieces in 1885 as against 45,195 pieces in 1884, but the increase in the former is not so great as in the latter. It is not of course to be kept in mind that in the American market at Shanghai a similar result is recorded as in the English market, and the same is the case with Canton. The following remarks are taken from the *Standard* of the 22nd inst.:

THE LIGHTING OF THE HAINAN STRAITS.

Mr. Consul ALLEN, in his report on Paki for last year, says:—"Nothing has yet been done towards lighting the coast. A light is greatly needed on Cape Caimi, the south-east point of the Leichow Peninsula. Ships have now to give it a wide berth, and go a long way out of their course in order to avoid dangers. This place, however, is within the

While English drills progressed from 1885 to 1894 to 2,130 pieces in 1895, the lowest level was 1,000 pieces in 1886. On that proved the rule, and it is a most undoubted fact that American piece goods have gained ground in China since the Far East owing to the excellence of their quality. The Lancashire manufacturer is not aware that some of his goods no longer find the supremacy in foreign markets that they once enjoyed. Foreign competition now necessitates closer attention to the requirements of the various markets. Lancashire has not been practically monopolised, and the question of more carefully studying different markets, the predilections and customs of different races, is one that should engage the serious attention of the Chambers of Commerce in all the principal manufacturing countries. The German manufacturers and merchants very wisely bestow time, labour, and money in this pursuit, and as a result have been enabled with great success to supply goods that have met the fancy of the Eastern races. The English manufacturer does not go to great trouble where it does not present itself and to extend it where it is limited or fluctuating.

THE TRADE OF WUHU.

Among the four ports open to foreign trade under the Chefoo Convention Wuhu was always taken the first place, and its trade has gone on increasing steadily. The total value of its trade in 1893 was £1,397,357, in 1894 £1,388,490, and in 1895 £1,255,360. Last year was an especially prosperous one, and the value of its trade rose some 35 per cent. in its trade was divided amongst foreign imports and native produce exported. There was a fair increase in Piece goods, and the import of foreign opium was very large, amounting to 4,953 piculs, making a total value of £1,000,000. The trade, according to the Treaty ports of this drug. This, however, is hardly likely to continue, as the native importers took successful steps to evade the payment of *lekin*, a state of things, Mr. Commissioner Hynes remarks, which cannot long continue. It is put up with such evasion of duty. The most remarkable feature in last year's exports was the large increase in the rice trade, the total quantity shipped being 1,204,502 piculs, or more than four times the amount exported in 1893. The demand for opium has also increased, owing to the inundations and famine in that province, helped considerably to swell the export from Wuhu, but that

## GOLD IN KOREA.

Although the extravagant anticipations of a mineral wealth of Korea, formed when the country was still unknown, have not been realised in full there is no longer any ground to be taken as to the existence of gold in payable quantities. The export from Yuenan has been estimated to be \$77,149, and the total for 1880, after deducting \$36,219 imported from Yuenan, \$77,735; giving a balance in total for the two ports of \$43,568, which is not much, certainly, but it must be borne in mind that the mines have been discovered simply by native means; and that the country is capable of expansion and development. The export from Yuenan last year was three times as much as went away in 1880. Mr. MARZILL, Chief Commissioner the Korean Customs, says:—"The export gold dust at Yuenan maintains the balance there, and that branch of industry might be so largely developed as to provide a large trade in gold, increasing the value of its trade at the other ports, if the old mines and washings were properly developed and systematically worked by modern methods." Mr. Commissioner MARZILL, in his report on Yuenan, says the export trade there has increased, and that the gold washings in the neighbourhood. Mr. Commissioner LOWRY, in his report on Fusan, gives the following description of the gold workings near that port:—"About 3 miles from Masaanpo alluvial gold is found in a small valley. Shaft-like wells are sunk from 16 to 25 feet, and the water is raised by means of small riveted iron wheels, women, who pick out the specks of gold lying therein. When the water finds its way into these shafts and can no longer be hoisted out, the shaft is abandoned and a new one is sunk. These alluvial gold washings have been carried on hitherto by 80 men, and the company of the Government has employed 40 men. They have cash, about 60 men and 300 women. The gold thus obtained has usually found its way into the settlement in payment for many articles. Last year an official at the capital paid into the treasury about \$50 as the supervision of mines, a large sum in the country. The gold is alluded to as 'pupper cash,' for it is alluded to, and since his arrival the wages for digging and washing for alluvial gold have been reduced, consequently the little gold has been forthcoming, and none of late has been brought in for sale." With the application of sufficient capital and intelligent European direction the gold mines of Korea would be largely increased. The abandonment of the shafts for want of pumping appliances, as described by Mr. LOWRY, shows the primitive nature of the present workings.

THE HONGKONG FORTIFICATIONS  
AND THE WAR OFFICE.

The following despatch and its enclosure respecting the sums recently voted by the Legislative Council for the Defences of the Colony are published for general information in the *Gazette*:—  
Secretary of State to the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

DOWNING STREET, 19th May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 82, of the 25th of March last, reporting that the Legislative Council had voted the further sum of £20,375 required for the completion of the Defence Works now being constructed at Hongkong, and I have to express my high appreciation of the cordialness shown by the Council to share in the common burden of the Defence of the Empire.

You will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the War Office, that I have no objection to the Council's liberality in regard to the construction of the authorised works.—I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

The Colonial Office to the War Office.

Colonial Revenue, 19th May, 1886.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from this Department of the 6th of February last, I am directed by Earl Greyville to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Campbell Bannerman, the enclosed despatch from the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, reporting that the Legislative Council had voted a further sum towards the completion of the Defence Works, now being constructed in that Colony.

I am to state that Lord Granville thinks that the Colonial Government have behaved with great patriotism and liberality in voting the sum of £110,000 for the construction of the fortifications designed to receive the Armament which will be supplied at the cost of Imperial Funds.

His Lordship feels sure that Mr. Campbell Bannerman will agree with him that it will not be possible to ask the Colony to vote any further sums on account of these fortifications, but that the directions will be given to the officers charged with the expenditure to see that the sum voted is not exceeded, making reductions if necessary in order to ensure the desired object.

(Signed), R. H. MEADE.

VICTORIA LAUNDRY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

[illegible]

On the 11th of November the Press were requested to report. Mr. Hurley expressed the greatest confidence that when the new machinery started the business would pay, as he had more money than he could employ, and that the new machinery would be worth more than one running machine, but the press only gave one mentioning. The new machinery ordered is one Hurley's new machine and one running machine. Hurley took up a plot of ground for the new machinery and in a few months after the arrival of the new machinery was to start the press to run and everything should be left in the hands of the directors as to the charges and the investment of it to certain contractors' recommendation. It was intimated that the difference between the company and the original plan would be settled without recourse to law or arbitration.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH  
STEAMER "COMPTON."

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT

1st July.  
IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE HON. JAMES BUSSE  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

There was an application for adjournment by Tan Yee Kai, one of the creditors. Febber appeared for the petitioners and made a motion for the adjournment. By Messrs. Jarneson and Jarneson. After that they had leave to read, and His Lordship was pleased to allow of time for that purpose. The books being in the hands of the petitioners, they could not get to the point where they were pressing, and the petition was postponed, one of the creditors being present. In support of the petition, it was stated that the debtors had been so careless, with a view to evade their debts, and to pay no attention to the demands and formal notices, that they could not be expected to pay their debts. The petitioners were not of bankruptcy. His Lordship said he would make an order for the adjournment. He appeared one of the bankrupts and was not present.

Webber said he was acting as a debtor, and he would ask him the soonest possible time for the order, say seven days. Lordship assented to this.

and wanted to say something. The auditor said he would ask for a few remarks. Some time after April the firm of Jamieson had a meeting of their creditors. In a statement of accounts, he declined to receive those accounts which were incorrect.

friendship asked Mr. Gourd  
as in making these remarks  
Gourdin said he had been  
behalf of the creditors, wh

## IMPROVEMENTS AT THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

(CONTINUED.)

Since our last article on the above subject published 17th April last, a still further most important addition has been made to the premises. The new building, which is the shape of a completely fitted Joiner's shop on the European system. Room has been found for this branch of the Company's business over the great saw mill, the series of which are now being fully utilized for the purpose, as we are about to describe, under the superintendence of Mr. Killar, a master-carpenter, and Mr. Morley, a master joiner, two gentlemen specially engaged and brought out from America for the purpose. The new building consists of the extensive wood working machinery, and ship cabin fitting and furnishing shops now just completed at Kowloon. Commencing at the top, we have logs of round and square timber being the logs out of the water and deposits them in a series of sleds where they remain until seasoned. The log then goes to the largest circular saw machine, where the log is cut into a plank. The log is here squared and sawn true, as a preliminary to entering the frame saw where, supposing one-inch planks to be required, then twenty saws plank simultaneously reduce the log to a plank of the required width. As a quantity which is unnecessary to one who has not witnessed the operation, the log going in solid plank at one side and coming out divided into twenty planks at the other. For dealing with the log, we sawed the log into a series of small logs, on the ground floor, a band saw for fancy work, two planing machines, a tongue and groove machine, a moulting or fancy planing machine, a mortising and tenoning machine, and a circular saw for cutting the logs into small logs. The joiners' shop proper is adjoining the room containing the before-mentioned machinery. This shop is fitted with a row of stoutly constructed circular saws, which are used for cutting the benches and have sixteen independent benches in the body of the shop; these last are each about twelve feet long. Affixed to these benches are fifty bench screws, which are used for drawing the wood to the required size, by means from the side of the bench; these

carpenters are used to hold the work while the  
sawer is manipulating it. And carpenters and  
carpenters to provide their own  
largely indifferent tools would not suit the  
order of things, it having been found  
that the turn out of finished work by  
shop-shod style which the use of native tools  
facilitates, the Company now provides its own  
and it is a fact that the Chinese workmen standing  
alongside their benches and try to  
like men instead of squatting upon  
top of them, as the Chinese  
do. Next like monkeys, as the Chinese  
when left to their own devices would  
merely sure to do. These precautions  
of the natives, and the patience of poor Mr.  
James, but by dint of tact and skill, coupled  
with indomitable perseverance, that gentleman  
is at last to have successfully booked  
his furniture, and now the cabin fittings  
of furniture of all descriptions tarred off  
can now be excelled by the very best of  
European made articles. The  
furniture will no longer be that of Euro-  
pean furniture, for adjoining the bench  
is a full set of veneering appliances and  
the use in the trade in the  
country. Amongst the European made joiners'  
will be seen bench planes of three kinds,  
of trying, jack, and smoothing planes, also  
and high planed stools and bits of all sizes  
joiners' work, also chisels, gouges  
screws, mallets, hammers, and all  
the tools at all. The  
of all and other appliances for grinding,  
opening, and keeping the same in order. A  
store in the establishment is the polishing  
has been found to be the best for  
purpose, and is quite isolated by tightly fit-  
doors from the dust of the saw mills and  
joiners' and carpenters' shops, during its light  
the floor is covered with the dust of the  
while of these shops are light, lofty, and  
ventilated.

men looking at all the tanks of sharp angles and exhibiting a great deal of interest, moving with such marvelous rapidity as to appear almost or quite motionless, so sensitive to the eye is extremely rapid motion. I cannot help feeling that if every man could see as I do, there would be no more accidents. It has been charged that as yet no roads of simple concrete will pass where you can see the business as daily as it is. That is the case. The economy of all the improvements has already shown itself in greatly increased business of the Docks; & being now offered in Hongkong which will still require good horse barns, vent & ship building yard are in themselves a small army of over a thousand men ready to be employed. It is not that that is taken care for the welfare of employers which says accompanies good management, a large bonfire has been provided for the use of all of this; this filter, which is composed of water from the tank, is in filter with spring water from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s water works; so that the men are not under the necessity of drinking the well water of the docks. The water is so good, in fact, is yet, it is thought to be quite so good for drinking purposes as that named.

When it is remembered that every vessel which comes to Hongkong has to be cleaned and washed, and that the water is so good, it is not a small amount of money into the place, and is materially increasing the prosperity of the way, the importance of these increased docks and ship-building facilities to the Government and the shipping interests described above, on a scale that even London or Glasgow might well be proud of.

SUPREME COURT.

1st July.  
IN BANKRUPTCY

BEFORE THE HON. JAMES RUSSELL, ACTING  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Lordship said that the petitioners had been in the habit of borrowing money from Mr. Chua Yee Kat, one of the creditors. Mr. Webber appeared for the petitioning creditor and said that a petition was filed in the court by the petitioners on 20th January 1961, and that they had been in the habit of borrowing from themselves. After that they had to file their schedule, and his Lordship was pleased to grant extension of time for that purpose, but owing to the books being in the hands of the petitioners, the creditors, including the one who had lent them, they could not get them. The petitioners were pressing, and the promises were being closed, one of the creditors came in and said that the petitioners had been asked to close their store, and that the petitioners could state that the debtors had closed their place of business, with a view to evade payment of their debts, and that they had filed in the court the usual affidavits of the petitioners, and their inability to pay their debts. Both those things were acts of bankruptcy.

His Lordship said he would make an order: that the petitioners be declared bankrupts (Mr. James) was not present.

Mr. Webber said he was acting also on behalf of the debtors, and he would ask his Lordship to fix the soonest possible time for them to show cause on the order, say seven days.

Mr. Gourdin said he would ask permission to make a few remarks. Some time about the middle of April the firm of Jamieson and Croker called a meeting of their creditors and laid before them a statement of accounts. The creditors declined to receive those accounts; they said they were incorrect.

Mr. Gourdin said he had been auditing the books on behalf of the creditors, who had lodged

him with him for the purpose of enabling them to arrive at a correct statement of his affairs. He remained with him for about fifty-four days, and the work had been much more than an audit, as he had had to correct the books since 1854, when the firm first started, and make out the accounts of the various years, and the various accounts of footings, so as to enable the creditors to receive the accounts. He had sent in his bill, and the creditors desisted from paying it, and one of the creditors, Mr. George, had taken the case to the Court, and it had been adjudged that his claim had not been settled. He said that the work he had done had enabled them to come to a correct statement, and without it they would have been unable to do so. He said that his Downing said that he might be very hard on Mr. Gordon, but the Ordinance was imperative that no person could detain the books or property of a bankrupt or claim any lien thereon. He said that he had been very fair to Mr. Gordon, but he did not see how he could stop the action of the Ordinance. If the creditors had asked for the books without paying the fees, he would have been obliged to give them, but he should certainly have thought the creditors

Mr. Webber said he thought in justice to Messrs. Jamieson and Croker it ought to be stated that they had nothing to do with this.

His Lordship.—He says it is the creditors.

Mr. Webber.—I have paid Mr. Gourdin for the creditors for whom I act.

Mr. Goardin—Some of the creditors have said, I have received \$255. I believe there is one (pointing to a person in court) who has been assessed at \$6.25, and he declines to pay.

Mr. Gourdin.—But have I no remedy? Should the result of my labour be used for these creditors?

His Lordship.—I cannot advise you farther than the Ordinance, which I have no power to upset. Of course your report you can withhold, but it is only the books you must give up. I think you will see Mr. Wise (the Registrar), you will possibly be able to come to some arrangement.



No. 5900	號百九千八第	日七初月六年二十緒光	HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8th, 1886.	四拜禮	號八月七英港香	PRICE \$3 PER MONTH
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
THE MATTER OF NG KIN, a Bachelor,  
OFFICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the CREDITORS in the Bankruptcy will be held before ALFRED G. WISE, Esquire, at the Supreme Court, on **TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of JULY, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the FORENOON.**  
**ALFRED G. WISE**  
Acting Registrar,  
and  
Official Assignee.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned intends leaving for the Colony on the 17th instant, Monday. **LEE RUTTONJEE** is authorized by my name and continue my Business on and Hongkong.  
**B. P. KARANJEE**  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1886.

**WANTED.**  
SITUATION by a Gentleman thoroughly versed in the Mercantile Career, understands BOOKKEEPING, and is capable of conducting ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE. Best reference Apply to  
F. G.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1886.

**NOTICE.**

MEETING of the VICTORIA RUGBY CLUB will be held on THURSDAY instant, at 5 P.M. in the GYMNASIUM, to consider certain proposed alterations to the Rules of the Club.  
J. H. STEWART-LOCKE  
Hon. Secre-  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1886.

**LONGKONG STEAM SAW MILL  
AND TIMBER YARD.**

**THIS** Company is now prepared to execute all **CONTRACTS** for **SAWING, PLANING, JOINING, GROOVING, TURNING, AND MACHINERY** of all kinds, the Machinery being of the best and most approved pattern.

Having now on hand **Sawn Timber** of all kinds, ready for use and stored in dry Godowns, we are now prepared to supply Customers at the most reasonable rates.

For Further Particulars, apply to

ongkong, 8th July, 1886.

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 13 of 1886.

BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS  
STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED, PLAINTIFF,  
AND  
JAMES MCGREGOR and all others,  
of the Steamship "GLENFERT",  
and the Cargo laden on Board  
of, DEFENDANTS.

NOTICE is (in pursuance of a Supply

23rd day of June, 1885), hereby giving notice to all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Ship, in respect of or in connection with the collision which occurred on the 23rd day of November, 1885, between the Dutch Steamship "AMORTA" and the British Steamship "HONGKONG" in the Harbour of Hongkong, that the said Ship is required to file their Claims to the said Court, on or before the 1st day of July, 1885, and to produce in support of their Claims all Affidavits and Vouchers in relation to the same, on or before the 1st day of July, 1885, and that the said Court will not entertain any such Claims unless the same are supported by such Affidavits and Vouchers.

NOTICE is hereby also given that the Court will proceed to assess the amount of the loss and distribute the same to the respective claimants who shall have filed as aforesaid and to distribute

of \$106, \$16.18 paid into Court to the  
his Suit by the Plaintiffs the Owner  
Steamship "CAMOITA" in pursuance of  
of the said Court made the 6th day  
1866, whereby the liability of the Plaintiff  
according to the provisions of the  
Shipping Acts 1854 to 1862 in re  
Collision aforesaid.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN  
to the Writers of the Cargo laden on Board  
of the said Steamship "CAMOITA" that

WOTTON & DEACON  
Solicitors for the Defendant  
35, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong.

**PUBLIC AUCTION:**  
The Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
**MONDAY,**  
19th July 1883, at 2 P.M. at the Room

MEASRS. HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO.,  
 Stanley Street,  
 THE WHOLE OF THE  
 HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE  
 FURNITURE, &c.,  
 Comprising—  
 REEF COVERED DRAWING  
 CHAIRS and OTTOMAN.  
 IRON and WOODEN  
 FURNITURE, IRON  
 TABLE TOP TABLES, CHINA  
 CUPBOARDS, GLASS  
 CASES, PICTURES, GASALINE  
 LAMP BRACKETS, CARPET & HE  
 RUGS.  
 DINING TABLE, SIDBOARD, VA  
 NITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS and PA

AMERICAN-MADE DOUBLE BEDS  
LOW BUREAU with GLASS, V  
VES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CH  
GLASS, & MARBLE TOP WASH  
WRITING DESKS and TABLES.  
G PRESS; COUNTERS, P  
AND, SHELF and PRESS, &c.  
PIANO, by RACHALS & Co.  
LARGE DOUBLE-DOOR IRON SAF  
IRON-SAFE.  
AVIARY & BIRDS.  
&c., &c., &c.  
CATALOGUES will be issued,  
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARNOLD  
 Auctioneer.  
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1886.  
 DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
 LIMITED.  
 FOR SWATOW.  
 The Company's Steamship  
 "HAILOONG,"  
 will be despatched for the  
 1st TO DAY, the 8th inst., at Two  
 or Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1886.

**LIMITED.**  
R. SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOC  
HE Company's Steamship.  
"THALES,"  
Captain Goddard, will be despatched  
for Swatow, on SUNDAY, the 11th  
of AUG.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPEAUX &  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1886.



## THE "SHEK PAO" ON COAST DEFENSE.

The N. C. Daily News thus reviews the financial condition and future prospects of the province of Kwangtung.

## THE CONDITION OF KWANGTUNG.

The N. C. Daily News thus reviews the financial condition and future prospects of the province of Kwangtung.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 7th July.

Quotations are—

This year's New Malwa \$220 per picul, all of

Last year's New Malwa \$240 per picul, all of

Old Malwa \$260 per picul, all of

Patna (New) \$272 per picul

Patna (Old) \$272 per picul

Bengal (New) \$272 per picul

Bengal (Old) \$272 per picul

On LONDON—

Bank Bills, on demand, 3/11

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 3/11

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 3/11

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 3/11

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand, 4/01

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 4/01

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 4/01

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 4/01

On BOGOTA—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On CATOCHA—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On SINGAPORE—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On HONGKONG—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On SHANGHAI—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Tientsin—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Peking—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Hankow—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Canton—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Amoy—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Swatow—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Hongkong—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

On Shanghai—

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight, 2/23

Bank Bills, at 90 days sight, 2/23

## NEWS FROM THE FRENCH MAIL.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 30th June.

Mr. Gladstone has met with an enthusiastic

reception at Manchester and Liverpool.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes an

article in which it dwells upon the influence of

the Porte towards Prince Alexander, but con-

siders the situation fraught with danger for the

future.

Three Tories have been returned for Liverpool

unopposed.

Mr. Michael Davitt opposes Lord Hartington

in Northern Lancashire (Rosenclaw division).

LONDON, 2nd July.

The result of the Parliamentary Elections so

far gives 45 seats to the Unionists, and 51 in

favour of Mr. Gladstone. 93 Tories and 63

Parliamentaries are unopposed.

LONDON, 3rd July.

Up to Saturday the Elections show the following

result:—40 Unionists, 251 Tories, 91 Glad-

stonians, and 63 Parliaments unopposed.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir M. Hicks-

Bach have been returned with large majorities.

The principal feature of the result is the

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

## INSURANCES.

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.**

The Underwritten, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

**PUSTAU & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1884. [184]

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Underwritten, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

**GILMAN & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 1st January 1883. [14]

**NOTICE.**

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/2 net per Annum, and other terms as may be agreed upon.

Agents at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

**JAS. B. COUGHTRY,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1883. [744]

**THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [98]

**NOTICE.**

**QUEEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**NORTON & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16]

**CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
Hongkong, January, 1882. [997]

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1883. [1307]

**STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.**

(With Option of Calling at Colombo, Ceylon, and other Ports.)

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1884. [1322]

**GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

**PUSTAU & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [693]

**PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.**

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**PUSTAU & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [1158]

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [135]

**TRANSATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [11]

**SINGAPORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the Bonus.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. [1277]

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.**

The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [9]

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE**

The Underwritten are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European... at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese... at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese... at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Third-class Chinese... at 1/2 Net per Annum.

On Fire and Marine... at 1/2 Net per Annum.

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

**"GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND MELBOURNE, Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, taking through Cargo for Adelaide, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

**THE British Steamer**

**"AFGHAN."**

Captain Roy will be despatched as above on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at FOUR P.M.

The Steamer has Excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [1311]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the Yangtze.)

The Company's Steamship

**"ANCHISES."**

Captain Leape will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [1306]

**THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

**"OOPACK."**

J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th inst.

For Freight, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [1312]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.

The Company's Steamship

**"TAIWAN."**

Captain Clegg will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [1281]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the Yangtze.)

The Company's Steamship

**"STENTOR."**

Captain Edwards will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1886. [1307]

**STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.**

(With Option of Calling at Colombo, Ceylon, and other Ports.)

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1884. [1322]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship

**"MERIONETHSHIRE."**

W. H. Dutton, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 13th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [1214]

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND GIOVANNI UNITED COMPANIES.**

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, BOMBAY, ADEEN, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, AND MARSEILLES.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to all Mediterranean and Levantine Ports, Odessa, and other Ports, and also to New York and Buenos Ayres (Montevideo).)

The Company's Steamship

**"BORMIDA."**

will be despatched as above on or about the 15th inst.

To be followed by the Steamer "MANILLA," on or about the 23rd inst.

The Steamers have splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and carry a Doctor and Stewards.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to **CARLWITZ & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1886. [1157]

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The British Steamer

**"BENGLOE."**

Captain A. Webster will be despatched as above on or about the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [1331]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship

**"CARDIGANSHIRE."**

W. R. Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1886. [1332]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

**DESTINATION**

**VESSEL'S NAME**

**CAPTAIN**

**AT**

**FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO**

**TO BE DESPATCHED**

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.**

**NOTICE.**

**STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDERRAHAN, AND MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.**

**ON THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1886, at Noon, the Company's Steamship**

**"THIBET,"**

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 17th July, at 2.30 p.m.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1886. [1308]

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1886. [1309]

**NOTICE.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.**